Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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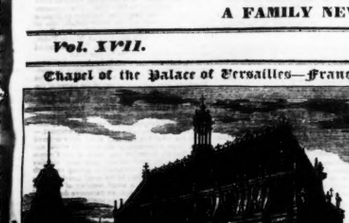
Chapel of the Palace of Versailles.



The chapel of the palace of Versailles was commenced by Louis the Fourteenth's chief architect Mansard, being finished in 1710, only two years before his death. It was begun in 1699. The basement of the exterior is of the Corinthian order, surmounted by an attic story. On the pedestals of the balustrade are placed statues of the twelve apostles, by Jean Jouvenet, Coypel, and Charles de la Fosse. The Chapelle of the Virgin, which entirely occupied the revolutionary outrages, was ornamented by the two Bolognas.

by grey marble. The grand altar is formed entirely of the most beautiful marble decorated with a glory, around which angels appear in the act of adoration. The arcades which run all round, has reliefs, and other ornaments are exquisitely finished: all the bronze work is heightened with gold, and the painting of the arches over it by Jean Jouvenet, Coypel, and Charles de la Fosse. The Chapelle of the Virgin, which entirely escaped the revolutionary outrages, was ornamented by the two Bolognas.

MADRIGAL OF THE SEASONS.

SPRING SPEAKS.

'Tis merry on a morning in the north,
When hushed is ev'ry rude wind,
And Nature, like a mother kind,
Smiles to prevent the tears she sees
When sparkling dew is on the ground,
And flow'rets gay are budding round,
And Hope is heard in ev'ry sound,
'Tis merry, oh, 'tis merry!

SUMMER SOOTH.

'Tis merry on a morning in June,
When Zephyr comes with balmy kiss,
And wakes the drowsy earth to bliss
By gently fanning, as he roams away,
When leaves are green and skies are blue,
And waters of a golden hue,
And ev'ry plant and flow'r assumes new,
'Tis merry, oh, 'tis merry!

AUTUMN RYE.

'Tis merry on a morning in the corn,
When bride sing farewell to the sun,
And corn well sheaved, and labor done,
The fields in the distance all round seem gay,
When those whom daylight leave afar
May meet beneath the vesper star
Without one thought of toil or war,
'Tis merry, oh, 'tis merry!

WINTER NIGHT.

'Tis merry on a winter night,
When fast descends the dreyl'ing snow,
And o'er the heath the thrill winds blow,
To watch the crackling night's light,
When spicy wine and nut-brown ale,
Give zest to each rare Christmas tale,
And song, and jest, and laugh prevail,
'Tis merry, oh, 'tis merry!

THE GYPSY OF DEBRETZIN

Danger, long travel, want or woe,
Soon change the form we know—
And launch at once the bark,
Hard toil can roughen horn and heart,
Yet thou can'st find a kindred part,
But this poor gypsy knew them all.

MARMION.

It was now the depth of autumn; and, according to an immemorial custom, the poorer inhabitants of Debretzin had gone out into the woods for days' journey from their homes, pursued there any gainful occupation, whether it were plying its drudgery, or little wagons, and not a few on small, lame horses.

On the produce of these scrapes, though situated so far from them, depend their almost only hopes of sustenance during the winter. Not a tree, or even bush, would remain to them, and be of any use, were they hoisted, at the base of the great acropolium chasm, the scantily tilled fields, enclosed with ranges of thinly scattered cottages, the only inheritance which had descended to them from their father and mother; while many contented themselves with simply sleeping in their oblong wagons, others had been hanged, and the road is basely cut from a central spot in many directions, like the carabucha pattern.

After a short halt, to permit of a general palaver, and interchange of accustomed greetings, the added steel into various portions of waggon drove to the right and left, accompanied or followed by passavent horses, and the whole cavalcade disperse; while, perchance, a listless donkey lagged in the rear, with a bundle of kitchen utensils. Behind all, stalked the brawny peasant, with his long whip, which, ever and anon, threw out before him, and smacked over the heads of the half of donkeys, in a manner of threatening castigation; his wide heavy jack-boots smoothing the journey he strove to cheer with a tuneless ballad of uncouth sound, and the cracking of his whip, the chanting of some old, rude, half-forgotten Hungarian melody.

The area of cultivation consisted of small fields, or rather patches of wheat, rough rye, rye, oats, or maize, the last of which predominated, from the poverty of the soil, and the less time and averaging generally in the rate of thirty-fold. No houses being erected, as no one took up a permanent residence in the neighborhood, the sound of the hammer echoed in a hundred quarters over the plain, as each family busied itself in fitting up an abode, such as was requisite for its accommodation during the short period of harvesting in shape and dimensions, according to the wealth and inclination of the parties, and even as the geniality of the weather seemed to warrant. Some constructed tents, by fixing four poles in the ground at night angles, stretching a blanket between them, and covering in the top with boughs of trees or oiled cloth. Others, by sticking boards together, erected booths more fit for shelter and comfort; while many contented themselves with simply sleeping in their oblong wagons, which, when not in use, were placed at night by the envelopments of a coarse cloak, or, if horses, fed their pigs in a barn-yard, beneath hurdles of rough wicker-work.

It was now evening. Surmounted by masses of picturesque and fantastic clouds, the sun was sinking majestically behind the mountain boundary of the west. The voice of song mentioned from the woodlands, as the birds adapted their varied notes to the last and most impressive of the day, like the tinkling of numerous little bells, was heard at a distance, which was altogether unbroken by the sound of human voices, or even by the bark of a dog, or the bray of a donkey. Whatever sounds of this nature accompaniments were now almost finished; and the cattle were grazing, under the guidance of a conscientiously long tether, to make up matters with their evening meal, after the fatigue and remembrances of fatigue, encountered in a long and difficult journey. The men in their loose cloaks, dark caps, and wide trousers, were making for the evening meal, seated before the line of tents, or the screens of sombre, smoking pipes, and making observations on the changes of the day, and the prospects which their eyes wandered; while, here and there, might be seen the females of the encampment, employed in culinary preparations, by the portion on hand, from the fire which burned beneath its rings of pollards, at the western extremity of the encampment. Among these was Theresa, the heroine of our little story, whom we shall briefly introduce.

This Hungarian beauty was now in her twentieth year, fair as a lily of the branch, and, though born to the estate almost of a peasant, natively and beneficently endowed her with those gentle and delicate feelings, which can alone add lustre to a higher station, and form the only real distinguishing excellence of female character. With her aged parents, who were alike contented, virtuous, and respected by all who knew them, she had come up from their home at Debretzin, to assist in the labors of the harvest. In the place she was rather below the common, and more slender than otherwise; but her form was elegant in the extreme. She had none of that clownish heaviness about her, which, in other cases, seems to hang like a dim watery cloud over a countenance, on which is thereby rendered unmeaning; though well-featured, but, in the present case, and in the expressive quickness of her eye, and the varying hue which came to communicate themselves to others. There is no doubt, in a word, that she was a beauty of the first creature; and whoever glanced down for a moment at her small hand and taper ankle, knew at once that the elastic form to which they belonged was not clumsy.

She had reached the stream one foot rested on a stone a little to from the brink; and, with her right hand on her knee, and her left shading her face, while, with the other, she supported herself by catching hold of a bough of the tree which grew behind her, when she was accosted unawares by a voice, which caused her heart, in one short perceived no one, and deemed herself alone in the solitary place. Turning round to whence the sound came, she saw an old man rising up from the flowery bank, wherein he seemed to have been reclining, clad in the habit of a gipsy, as people belonging to the wandering tribe are to be met with in every corner of the country, his appearance, after the first startle of surprise was over, excited no alarm.

"This is a fine calm evening, my child; may I have a draught from the fresher?" He drank and proceeded. "Now, by the sparkle of those eyes, I guess, without the answer I see in your face, you would confess to me that you would like to have your fortune told. Say not so, now, for that I am not in the right, my sight's a light.

When fancy wins and out-blown ale,
Give zest to each rare Christmas tale,
And song, and jest, and laugh prevail,
'Tis merry, oh, 'tis merry!

"Those are women's words," answered the gypsy, "not to be taken just as they are spoken though, like were com, they sometimes pass current in full value. Look up, then, and tell me if you in my face—a secret one, in whose fate and fortune you are also supposed to be interested, if not away, child, look up, and tell me, if you dare. You answering fairly, I will tell you more.

"Nay, now, retorted she, making an effort to draw her hand back, which her momentary surprise seemed to have impeded, and blushing, as she lingered in answer, "I will not say that, father, you are wrong, believe me, I am not afraid."

"Your own words," answered the gypsy, "not to be taken just as they are spoken though, like were com, they sometimes pass current in full value. Look up, then, and tell me, if you dare. You answering fairly, I will tell you more.

"Nay, now, retorted she, making an effort to draw her hand back, which her momentary surprise seemed to have impeded, and blushing, as she lingered in answer, "I will not say that, father, you are wrong, believe me, I am not afraid."

"Ludovico Marlin!—I know him well, I know and cordially the right hand of friendship.

He had towards the cabin door.—" Theresa, I am come to see you."

"You know him?" said the gypsy, sharply. "Ay, I see you do, and I see more than you would like to have your fortune told. Say not so, now, that I am not in the right, my sight's a light.

"Nay, now, retorted she, making an effort to draw her hand back, which her momentary surprise seemed to have impeded, and blushing, as she lingered in answer, "I will not say that, father, you are wrong, believe me, I am not afraid."

"Your own words," answered the gypsy, "not to be taken just as they are spoken though, like were com, they sometimes pass current in full value. Look up, then, and tell me, if you dare. You answering fairly, I will tell you more

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee has received private advices from the city of Mexico, as late as the 2d of May. They say that the foreigners were in a state of perpetual alarm, that the Spanish party were continually instigating the people to violence, but that the natural sluggishness of the Mexicans rendered every insurrection abortive. Arbitrary measures had been proposed to the Congress, measures had been proposed to the Congress, and the project of a general proscription of the Spaniards was indeed carried out, but a total expulsion of Frenchmen, had been seriously agitated.

A circumstance highly characteristic of the Mexicans, will shew how far the speculation carry their hatred of the French. A bull-fight took place on the 29th April in the amphitheatre. It was announced that twenty thousand persons were present, and a cold tiger that for five years had been kept in confinement, was pitted against a gambaig at a monstrous price. The latter was the young and vigorous bull. The latter was the conqueror. The multitude behaved with the same spirit as the French was at once seized by the multitude, whose shouts, plaudits, and clamourous vociferations attested at once their animosity and their ignorance. The next day the walls were covered with gross and insulting representations of the French, and a thousand pamphlets were circulated concerning this ridiculous piece of sea-eaten national vanity.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

A8-4428.		Oats Pa.	36 70
Ditto, cott.		Southern	34 36
Ditto, linen.		Rye Eastern.	
BUTTER—		Southern	75 80
Pa. prime	12½ 14	BUCKWHEAT.	
Ohio bbl.		Grass Seed—	
Ohio kegs.		Timothy	2 25
No. 1	14	Flaxseed	
Lard		Sugar—	
CANDLES—		Loaf	11 12
Sperm.	31 33	Crushed	11 12
Mould	13	Powdered	11 12
Tallow		Lump	
COAL—		Coffee—	
Lehigh, ton	5 25 5 50	Rio & Maracaibo	12 13
Schuylkill, do.	5 25 5 50	Java	
Schuylkill, dest. Ton		Mol. 35gl.	11 50 12 01
Richmond, do.		Sugar-house	11 50 12 01
Maryanne	4 00 11	No. 3	8 50 9 75
Ashby	11	Clayed	
Do. Dismerge.	8	Loaf	
Pierce Rice	4	Lump	
Corn	9 11	do Dutch	1 10 1 11
Lagrain	9 11	Spirits—Brandy	1 10 1 11
Rye	12½	Spirits, whisky	1 10 1 11
COTTON duty free		Gin	1 10 1 11
Louisiana	11	Molasses, Cuba	1 10 1 11
Mobile	11	Do Sweet fm 2 90	3 25
Alabama	11	Do Sweet prime	3 00 3 25
Tennessee	11	Do Clayed	3 00 3 25
FLOUR & MEAL	11	WHISKEY—	
Superfine...bbl	5 12 5 18	Hhds.	1 10 1 11
Fine	4 75 5 00	Bbls.	1 10 1 11
Pa. Extra	5 00 5 12	Drudge	1 10 1 11
Ohio	5 00 5 12	Prime Navy Beef	
GRAIN		Prime Navy Pork	
Rye Pa.	95 98	Am. wash. (in bd.)	42 45
Rye Maryland	95 98	Do. do. (del.)	45 48
Wheat Pa.	1 75 1 80	do. (blood	37½ 40
Do. Delaware	1 75 1 80	Do. (pulled)	50 55
Corn L. C. white	67 71	Sug'r. pulled lambs	42 45
Do. do. yellow	67 71	Do. do.	45 48
do. U.C. round	71 75		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post,
By WM. A. BUDD, 31 South 3d Street.

JUNE 7, 1838.

Loans.	Amount.	Int. Per Cent.	Int. Payable	Remarks.
Philadel.	1840	102	101	
phia 6	1843	100	100	1st July
per cents.	1845	100	100	&1st Jan.
Do. 5 per	1860	100	99	100
cents.	1840	101	100	
Do. 5 per	1850	100	104	
cent.	1855	100	100	100
	1860	100	98	99½
	1861	100	99	
	1841	100	99	100
	1842	100	99	100
	1850	100	99	100
	1853	100	100	100
	1854	100	101	102
	1859	100	102	103
	1858	100	100	102
	1860	100	104	
	1861	100	102	107½
	1862	100	102	110
Ohio 6 per cents.	1860	100	104	
New Orleans do.	1850	100	90	100
Bank Stocks.				
United States.	100	122½	123	July
North America.	100	100	100	July
Pennsylvania.	100	497	500	July
Philadelphia.	50	30	30	July
Philadelphia.	30	30½	40	1st July
Farmers' and Mechanics.	100	96	97	1st July
Mechanics'.	50	67	67½	May
Southwark.	50	51½	52	May
Northern Liberties.	50	50	50	May
Schuylkill.	50	52	60	Nov.
Kensington.	50	50	50	May
Southwark.	50	50	50	May
Kensington.	50	50	50	May
Penn Township.	50	50	50	May
Girard.	50	51½	52	May
Western.	50	50	50	May
Vandalia's & Mechanics'.	50	50	51	May
Moyamensing Bank.	50	50	50	May
Farmers' & Drovers.	50	50	50	May
Delaware.	20	23	28	May
Manufacturers'.	50	50	50	May
Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh.	100	100	103	July
Franklin bank Cincinnati.	50	83	90	July
Lafayette at Cincinnati.	50	50	50	May
Mer. & Man's Bk. Pitt'g.	50	51	52	Nov.
N. Orleans Citizens'.	50	50	50	May
N. O. City Bank.	100	50	50	May
N. O. Commercial do.	50	50	50	May
N. O. Mech. & Trad. do.	50	31	40	Jan.
N. O. Gas.	100	100	100	July
Louisiana.	100	110	120	July
Atchafalaya Bank, Tennessee.	100	100	100	July
Louisville.	100	104	105	Jan.
Farmers, at Natchez.	100	40	40	May
Agricultural, do.	100	75	80	May
Bk. of Ark. Yellobiff.	100	50	50	May
Lancaster Bank.	30	30	33	May
Farmers' Bank of Tennessee	100	90	90	July
Bank of Kentucky.	100	94	95	July
Branch Bank Kentucky.	100	75	75	July
Savings Institutions.	25	23	25	July
Insurance Stocks.				
North America.	10	12	14	Jan.
Pennsylvania.	100	450	45	Feb.
Philadelphia.	50	65	65	65 July
	50	65	65	65 July
Delaware.	50	80	80	80 July
Mechanics'.	50	73½	74	June
Marine.	50	60	60	60 July
Atlantic.	50	60	60	60 July
Pennsylvania.	25	120	25	July
Pennsylvania Life Insurance.	100	125	125	April
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance.	100	125	125	April
Franklin Fire Insurance.	50	50	50	July
Western Fire Insurance.	50	50	50	July
Northwest & Inland.	50	50	50	July
Penn.	25	25	25	July
Spring Garden Fire Ins.	50	50	50	July
Girard Trust.	124	124	25	July
Turnpike Stocks.				
Lancaster Turnpike.	100	84	90	July
Germantown do.	100	40	30	May
Chestnut Hill do.	50	50	50	May
Willow Grove do.	100	60	75	Nov.
Bristol do.	100	15	30	Nov.
Bridge Stocks.				
Permanent Bridge.	10	13	14	July
Delaware.	50	50	50	50 April
Lancaster and Schuylkill.	50	50	50	
Canal Stocks.				
Schuylkill Navigation, Pref.	50	45½	46½	Feb. 12½
Do. do. bonds.	1845	100	93	98
Do. do. do.	1846	100	93	98
Do. do. do.	1857	100	98	100
Lehigh Navigation and Nav'g.	50	50	50	July 6½
Do. do. bonds.	1858	100	97	
Do. do. do.	1859	100	97	
Do. do. do.	1844	100	100	101
Do. do. do.	1845	100	100	101
Union Canal shares.	1826	50	50	
Do. do.	1830	50	50	
Do. do.	1840	100	40	40
Susquehanna & Delaware	1845	100	40	40
Canal, shares	1846	100	40	40
Do. do.	1847	100	40	40
Do. do.	1850	100	40	40
Delaware and Hudson	100	100	100	100 Jan.
Do. do. bonds.	1860	100	100	100 Jan.
Louisville and Portland.	1860	100	100	100
Louisville & pt. ct. bonds.	1860	100	100	100
Sandy & Beaver.	1860	100	50	85 Jan.
Marietta & Susquehanna.				
Rail Road Stocks.				
N. Castle & Frenchtown.	50	23	23	24 July
Do. Preferred.	50	23	23	24 July
Wilmington & Susq. R. R.	1860	100	130	131 July
Camden & Amboy.	100	100	130	131 July
Do. bonds.	1860	100	100	100
Phœnix Pref. & com.	50	50	50	50 Jan.
Norristown do.	50	27	28	28
Do. pr. cent. bonds.	1860	100	100	100
Valley R. R.	50	50	85	Jan.
Germantown do.	50	50	50	50
Mendell do.	50	74	75	Jan.
N. J. & Penn. Tr. do.	50	50	50	50
Philada. & Trenton do.	100	100	100	100
West Philadelphia do.	50	50	50	50
Harrisburg & Lancaster.	50	31	35	
Cumberland.	50	50	50	
Beaver Meadow.	50	50	50	
Miscellaneous Stocks.				
North American Coal Co.	25	5	9	Jan. 4
Susan B. Stn. Columbia	100	18	22	22
Exchange Stock.	100	50	75	Ap. 87 p.ct.
Arcadia.	100	55	75	Ap. 87 p.ct.
Thaddeus—Clement st.	100	175	20	
Do. —Wister st.	100	175	20	
Do. —Arch, street, Gas Company.	100	100	100	Aug 4

Saturday Evening Post.

JUNE 9, 1838.

Silk Intelligence.

SILK.

From an unpremeditated article which I prosecuted last winter to some considerable extent, I ascertained that silk could be manufactured and raised cheaper than cotton or flax. At least, satisfied myself on the subject. Children and aged people can perform the most of the labor of procuring the raw silk, which is the principal part. Let us make an estimate.

In one acre there are 43,560 square feet, 1,210 trees in one acre 6 ft. by 6, 1,840 " " 1 ft. by 6.

Each tree, (Italian mulberry, six years old) will produce six lbs. of leaves.

6lbs. of leaves (some say 36) will feed 1000 worms.

300 cocoons will weigh one pound.

3000 cocoons (or 10 lbs.) make one pound of silk.

10,000 trees, 6 years old, will produce 180,000 pounds of leaves;

which will feed (at 45 pounds per thousand) four months and a half, 1,210 trees in one acre 5 ft. 8.

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA,

Saturday, June 9, 1838.

Mr. WILLIAM G. DUNBAR,

Of New York city is in the habit of writing letters to distant publishers, requesting their papers, and that he will pay them at the end of the year, including the postage on his letters. If they decline his polite overtures, he takes his revenge in sending them a series of letters marked double with fraudulent inclosures.

The church which was noticed last week, as being marked for destruction by some incendiaries, was the Emanuel and not Trinity.

The sailing of the New York packets was delayed a few days, in consequence of the sailor landlords having struck for higher wages.

The steam packet Pulaski arrived on Saturday last at Baltimore from Savannah and Charleston, in forty-seven hours and forty-five minutes.

At the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, recently held, Dr. Eastburn, of New York, was elected Bishop of the Diocese.

The teachers of Sunday Schools in the United States are said to be in number fifty thousand, and the scholars attached to the schools are about one million.

The Earl of Durham landed at Quebec, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. and assumed the government of the provinces of Canada. The fact was announced in a mild and popular proclamation.

The Methodist Conference of Bishops recently held in New York, has suspended several of their preachers, because they were friendly to abolition.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE RIOT.

On Monday last a petition was presented to the Court of Criminal Sessions, for the June term, by David Paul Brown, Esq. asking that a jury of inquiry be appointed, to inquire into the cost of the Pennsylvania Hall. The damages have been laid at one hundred thousand dollars. The court have appointed Charles Chauncey, B. L. Bevan, Manuel Eyre, Charles Penrose, William Wagner, and Edward Dale, to assess the damages in consequence of the riots.

The same gentleman on Thursday presented to the Court of Criminal Sessions three petitions, asking a jury to inquire into losses produced by the riot of the 17th ult. From Joseph Haley who at the time the Pennsylvania Hall was destroyed, was the occupant of the basement story, which was used as a bookstore. The damages for which he claims restitution amount to $2960 60. One from E. Arrowsmith setting forth, that on the same occasion, his house had been injured, the damages being laid at $110. A lady also, the outside of whose house had been defaced by the flames, asked an inquiry, claiming $15. A petition to the same purpose was presented on the part of Benjamin Lundy, shewing that he had sustained a loss by the burning of the Hall, which was laid at $2,000. The petitions were filed in the office of the clerk.

The jury of inquiry appointed to inquire into the damages sustained by Edwin J. Hill from the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall reported, that they amounted to fifty-two dollars and twenty cents, and that the applicant did not participate in the riot.

The repeal of the Specie Circular has removed much of the difficulty which embarrassed the commercial transactions of the country. Efforts are now being made by the Banks, to effect a resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible day. The time which has elapsed since the appointment of the committee to address the Banks in the other states, has been too short to allow the receipt of replies, except in a few instances. There can be little doubt that vigorous measures will be pursued to insure the accomplishment of this desired object.

A new Catholic Church is about being erected on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Joseph, in Willing's alley. On Monday last the work commenced, when appropriate religious ceremonies were performed in the presence of a large auditory. Some pleasing thoughts are connected with the old building, which subsisted in the time of the founder of this state, whose liberal policy extended toleration and protection to the unjustly persecuted Catholics.

NEW CITY HALL ON PENN SQUARE.

Much excitement has existed for some time past in this city on the subject of erecting a new public building on Penn Square.

The advocates of the project assert that the present court rooms and public offices are very incommodious, and not central,—that the erection of new buildings would employ many mechanics who are now idle, and materially increase the value of real estate, near to, and west of, Broad street.

On the other hand those opposed to it think the present buildings, including the venerable Independence Hall, answer very well the purpose for which they have been used for so many years, the location as convenient *to the majority*. The proposed one would be, that the erection of the new City Hall would cost more than half a million of dollars (say from 6 to 800,000,) while the city is already burdened with a very heavy debt, and the taxes required to pay the interest thereon, and for defraying the ordinary expenses of the city administration, amount the present year to 85 cents for every hundred dollars of the assessed city property. That this tax would be probably increased by the proposed erection to one dollar and twenty-five cents on every $100, which would be rather inconvenient at the *present* time to our sober tax paying citizens. Therefore, that although it might please the majority to have those proposed magnificent improvements effected, yet to those who have to pay for them it is not quite so agreeable.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Atlas Classica.—Mr. H. S. Tanner has published the seventh number of the Classical Atlas, containing four handsomely colored charts. 1st, a chart exhibiting the succession of Bishops with the alterations of Dioceses at different times in England, since the arrival of Augustine, in 597, with the cotemporary sovereigns; 2d, Ancient Egypt; 3d, Ancient Africa; and 4th, Ancient Spain. The whole work will be completed in twelve numbers, subscription price one dollar per number.

Mr. Waldie has published the fifth number of the American Medical Intelligencer, containing the conclusion of M. Velpeau's Essay on the introduction of air into the veins, and several other valuable articles. The Medical Library, a part of this publication comprises in the present month, Professor Hamilton's observations on Midwifery; a compendium of Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. Green, London, and a work on Diseases of the Bladder, by William Coulson, Surgeon.

Jane Lomax.—Carey, Lea & Blanchard have published a new novel, under the title of Jane Lomax, or the Mother's Crime, written by the author of Reuben Apsley, &c. The story is one of considerable interest, many passages being very descriptive of the stronger passions of the human heart. The struggles between parental affection on the one side, and the anguish of remorse on the other, are displayed with great fidelity to nature. The effects of a departure from innocence and virtue in the destruction of happiness and peace, are well related, and the moral of the story confirms the ancient adage, that honesty is the best policy. The book will be read with interest and instruction.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We answer our correspondent Echo, that if he will direct us where to find the article written by Mrs. Hemans, his request will be complied with.

Several articles of prose and poetry have reached us, which we shall endeavour to dispose of, after consideration.

Lieutenant Gates with three companies of the third regiment of artillery had arrived at New Orleans on the 25 ult. for the Cherokee country.

The exhibition of Paintings by Dubufe continue to command the admiration of the best judges in the arts.

A base and malicious slander has been put in circulation against Gen. Wool by some of the refugees from Canada, which charges him with having offered to command their forces for a reward of $28,000.

French papers state seamen are so scarce in Havre, that many merchant vessels are unable to procure a necessary number though as much as 75 francs per month had been offered.

TEMPERANCE.

The law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, except by apothecaries, has caused the establishment of seventeen hundred and eighty new apothecary shops in Boston.

A diabolical attempt has been made to involve the city of Charleston again in a conflagration, it was fortunately ineffectual. The greatest consternation was produced among the people, and vigorous measures of precaution were about to be adopted.

The people of Georgia seem to be waxing warm in their wrath against the general government, because it mingles a small degree of mercy with the execution of the sentence which banishes the Indian from the land of his fathers.

CITY COUNCILS.

At the meeting held on the 31st ult. the Select Council concurred in the resolution from the Common Council, in relation to the erection of the City Hall, on the Centre Square. They also agreed to the resolution from the same chamber, directing the committee on police to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall, with an amendment to erase the words, "Whereas there are many contradictory reports in circulation, calculated to mislead and implicate the faithfulness and efficiency of the police of the city, and." The Common Council agreed to the amendment, eleven voting in the affirmative, and three in the negative.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Sidney Woolford is now in this city, making collections for the Farmington Academy, in Trumbull county, Ohio. The Academy is a manual labor school, rendering peculiar service to that section of the state. The peculiar crisis of affairs has, however, exhausted many of the sources whence its support was derived. Some funds have been collected in this city, but not sufficient. The means of the wealthy could not be better employed.

A number of persons in Montpelier, N. York, have given a dinner to Dr. Nelson, the Canada insurgent recently acquitted by a jury, who failed in their duty. Whatever may be the state of popular feeling in Canada, it would certainly become citizens of the United States to have some regard for the peace and dignity of their country, and not peril both, by an unwarrantable interference with disputes, in which they can have no possible interest.

FANCY STORES.

A very improved taste in the arrangement and ornamenting of the stores of this city, has been perceptible for some time past. Splendid articles of luxury are exhibited in profusion, and the windows are made to show them to the greatest advantage, the panes of glass are frequently of enormous size and perfect beauty.—Among the rest, our neighbour C. N. Robinson, picture seller, in Chesnut below 3d street, has adopted the prevailing fashion. The panes of glass in his front window are *eight* feet in length, by *three* feet 10 inches in width, and of the purest crystalline appearance.

DRAMA.

Miss Tree has been performing with success at the Park Theatre, New York.

Mr. J. Murdock it is said by the connoisseurs has made a decided hit in the character of Benedict.

The good people of that city seem to be in raptures with the juvenile prodigy Miss Davenport, who think that in a few years, she will rank with the first of her profession. On the occasion of her benefit, she was presented with a gold watch and chain by Gen. Morris in the name of her numerous admirers.

Mr. Forrest and Miss Monier are performing at Baltimore, and Mrs. Duff at New Orleans.

The managers of the Chesnut street theatre have engaged Miss Davenport for a short period.

The typhus fever has been very prevalent in London, and proved extremely fatal among the poor. The opinions entertained in regard to the character, and causes of the disease were widely different. The commissioners of the poor law had requested the medical officers to investigate the subject, and report whether the fever was dependant on local causes. They met, and came to the conclusion that no such causes existed, that disease having appeared in the best drained and cleansed, as well as in the crowded, low and impure districts. The establishment of hospitals for the reception of those attacked with malignant fever was recommended.

A number of respectable citizens in Boston, are about to petition the Governor of Massachusetts to extend the executive clemency to Abner Kneeland, recently convicted of Blasphemy. Among them are several clergymen, who have done themselves honor by moving in this business. A statute such as that under which this conviction was had, ought not to be received in any enlightened community. The only crime committed by the unfortunate man was a declaration that, "Universalists believe in a God which I do not." The sentence has a different meaning according as it may be punctuated, and the court undertook to do this in a manner not intended by the defendant. The spirit of 1659 seems yet to linger around the commonwealth of Massachusetts, marring the beauty of her noble institutions, and retarding her advance towards full and effective intellectual liberty.

The Apprentices' Library in this city contains upwards of ten thousand volumes, embracing many very useful works on science, the mechanic arts, agriculture, and other branches of knowledge. During the past year the benefits of the institution have been enjoyed by nearly seven hundred and sixty boys, and from the last report it appears that nine hundred and eighty-five books had been loaned, three hundred and twenty volumes purchased, and twenty-two new members added to the company. A legacy of one thousand dollars had been received from the executors of Dr. Jonas Preston, but still the funds of the institution are low, and none has better claims on the munificence of the community than this. For eighteen years the Apprentices' Library has been diffusing among a most important portion of our community, the elements of that knowledge, which only can secure and perpetuate the glory and honor of the country. Let not its noble efforts be suffered to languish for the want of that support which only can infuse life and vigor into its operations.

COMMUNICATION.

The Public Ledger intimates that a tea spoonful of Laudanum is not sufficient to destroy life, it should however be born in mind, that in some cases half the quantity would prove fatal. Laudanum being nothing more than a solution of opium, as the solvent evaporates, the remaining liquid will contain a large portion of the drug. It is an article that should always be used with extreme caution. Young children have frequently been destroyed by the administration of laudanum which had been long kept. B.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5th, 1838.

"Speak truth, and shame the devil," is a proverb of which I know not the origin, and hardly the use, though it doubtless implies both that the devil is very hard to be shamed, and that the truth will shame him if any thing can. The Globe's account of Mr. Clay, and his resolution is most shamefully false, but that does not imply at all that the Globe or its conductors are capable of shame, though it is the very lowest step on the way to magnanimity. It declares that Mr. Clay's resolution was all striken out, sorely against his will, one-third of it on motion of Mr. Webster, and the other two-thirds on motion of Mr. Wright; and that Mr. Clay would be quite a gentleman if he were always as meek and submissive as he was on this trying occasion. The truth was, that Mr. C. accepted Mr. Webster's substitute for the first part of his resolution forbidding discrimination in the revenue, as precisely equivalent to his own, except that it bound the hands of the Executive, and not of Congress, which would, in no light, be considered a victory on the part of Executive favorites. Another third of his resolution, requiring the disbursement of bank paper, Mr. Clay asked leave to withdraw, as not at all essential to his purpose, a request which his magnanimous opposers had the meanness to refuse him, though they could not prevent him from moving instantly, as he did, to strike it out. It is true that Mr. Wright did all he could to deprive him even of this poor privilege, by moving to strike out together the last two-thirds of the resolution, requiring the receipt and disbursement of bank paper. But this was a vain, though certainly a very despicable, attempt, the rules of the Senate rendering it abortive, so that the vote on the disbursement of bank notes was taken on Mr. Clay's own motion, and it was striken out almost unanimously, having only one, and that an *administration* vote against it. The only part of Mr. Clay's resolution, that was removed at all, without his free and full consent, was that which required sound specie paying bank notes to be received, and this *was* striken out on Mr. Wright's motion, (may every particle of the glory of it fall upon his head,) by a vote of 28 to 19; and the argument used by many who favored the motion, was that they wished to try again the good faith of the Executive, in the at least implied promise, that good bank notes would be received.

As to Mr. Clay's meek submission to the rejection of this the only part of his resolution on which he was really defeated, the charge of the Globe on this point, though craftily made in the way of commending Mr. C. is all false, and slanderous as the rest. He has never yielded the point; and in a recent debate on his presenting two petitions for a National Bank, he spoke more emphatically against leaving the reception or non-reception of bank notes to the Executive discretion, than I had ever heard before. He denounced it, as a scheme, by which deputy post-masters, and deputy collectors, could at will exert a petty tyranny over the community, punishing their enemies, and favoring their friends. And when members of Congress should go home, and be asked by their constituents in what kind of money they were to pay their public dues, the reply would be we don't know; the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Executive is your master on this point, and when he condescends to publish his mandate, you must obey it. Meekly submissive! It is the meek submission of a lion or royal tiger, a submission that will yet roar, or I am mistaken, so as to make the country ring, and the advocates of this discretion which has been so much abused, by the Specie Order, whistle at least with fear, if they do not tremble. If from nothing else, I should judge so from the tone which Mr. Clay still maintains on the subject.

The subject of the north-eastern boundary has been laid on the table in the House, on motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine, after Mr. E. and Mr. Cushman had expressed in the strongest terms, their disapprobation of the exploration and survey as proposed by our Executive, (guided by the suggestion of Mr. Fox,) to the British Government. Mr. Webster, before he was fully informed expressed very strong fears on this point, and there appears now little doubt that both Maine and Massachusetts will oppose the survey as proposed, even if it should be acceded to by the British Government. There seems to be some miserable fatality on the part of the late and present Executive in the management of this question.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, reported today in the Senate, adversely to the scheme of the Secretary of War for the removal of the Cherokee Indians. They argued against the practicability and expediency of asking the consent of the respective States concerned, to delay the removal two years longer; recommended that the removal should be effected by our own authorities, as soon as it can be safely and conveniently done; and that a sufficient sum of money for this and its kindred purposes, should be placed at the disposal of the President. Thus it doubtless will be, and the Cherokees will be removed as fast as it can be done without and perhaps with some violence and blood shed. [illegible] good man, if he should not be superseded or driven beyond the limits of his own discretion.

Mr. Webster, on Wednesday, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to take into consideration the act of June 23d, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposite of the public moneys," and to inquire whether, according to the provisions of that act, it is now competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to employ any bank which has heretofore been selected as a public depository, and which, since the passage of that act, has suspended specie payments; and, also, to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying those provisions of the said act which prohibit the receipt, in payment of debts and dues to the United States, of the bills of all banks issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and to report their opinion thereon.

It was of course objected to, and lay over till the next day, when Mr. W. amended it, by extending the inquiry as to the competency of the Secretary to receive bank notes, to those Banks that since June, 1836, had issued notes of a denomination of less than five dollars, as well as those that had suspended; and thus modified, it was adopted without any serious opposition, probably enough to be strangled by the committee, or saved by Mr. Webster's minority report in its favor. It seems to me a little remarkable that Mr. Webster, did not send out a minority report with Mr. Wright's 50,000 on Mr. Clay's resolution. It might have counteracted some of its sophisms and misstatements.

Messrs. Prentiss and Word, arrived from Mississippi on Wednesday, and were admitted to their seats, though they distinctly placed their claim on the election of November last, and disavowed all other right to their seats. This was fairly throwing down the gauntlet of defiance to send them home again under any pretext, as they themselves thus furnished the best one that could possibly be made.

Mr. Clay's joint resolution as published in your last, forbidding discrimination in the kinds of money received for revenues, passed the House on Wednesday, at full speed, being ordered to a third reading by 151 to 27, and passed by 154 to 29. The action of our Executive on the subject of this Specie Order, would, under all the circumstances first and last, have been looked upon with astonishment if the king of England had so acted. "The breeches pocket" will not serve this time, and Monsieur Veto will not dare to show his face in Congress on this subject, with so overwhelming a force against him.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. on Thursday, presented two petitions for a National Bank, one from Jamaica, L. I. and the other, with a very long list of names, from Hartford county, Conn. The latter called forth, all the bitterness of which Mr. Niles was capable, against the ruling party in his own state, and he spent nearly half the day in denouncing them from a greater variety of positions than Balak himself could have found, even with Balaam's wiser ass to help him.

This drew some replies from Mr. Clay, which at length led to a humorous personal rencontre, near the close of which, Mr. Niles charged Mr. Clay with not having fulfilled his promises of retirement to Ashland, whereas Mr. N. was now about to carry all his promises to retire into effect. Mr. Clay replied that though their conduct differed on this point, there was a remarkable resemblance in one respect between the two cases, and that was that Mr. C. was *compelled* to continue in public life, and Mr. N. also was *compelled* to leave it. Mr. C. also thought that Mr. N. would think better of his constituents after he had been at home with them awhile.

The Senate have passed their bill to create the Territory of Iowa, out of that portion of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi; on which, it is said, there are already some 25 or 30,000 squatters; though I believe the policy of the Government on this subject has drawn many of our citizens into this class that are well worthy of a better general title. We can hardly blame honest and respectable men for falling into a practice, which, though literally against law, is winked at and encouraged, nay, even rewarded by the Government itself, as both lawful and praiseworthy. But there is immense danger in the mere habit of thus having the Government and its laws at war between themselves. In civil polity, as in every thing else, a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Notwithstanding, possibly in consequence of the late fatal duel, I think there has been as much cause for duels in Congress at this session, as ever before. On Friday, Mr. Bell, of the House, having been assailed by some remarks of his colleague, Mr. Turney, described him as a mere tool in the hands of others. Mr. T. who was directly before him, said it was false, on which Mr. B. who is a passionate as well as on the whole, a very judicious man, struck him in the face, and a squabble ensued, in which they were separated by physical force. Since that Mr. Cushman and Mr. Petrikin, two eccentrics, have had almost a squabble, which, I believe, however, caused more amusement than alarm. These quarrels, like some other gangrenes, must by and by cure themselves by their own violence.

A NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

A Circular was last week issued from the Treasury Department, addressed to all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, founded upon the joint resolution repealing the Specie Circular, which received the approbation of the President of the United States on the day after its final passage at the Capitol.

The Circular instructs these officers to receive the notes of banks in all branches of the public revenue, under the following restriction:

1. None are to be received but such as are "payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."

2. No notes to be received of a less denomination twenty dollars.

3. No notes to be received of any denomination, unless "payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, *at the place where issued*," and "equivalent to specie where received."

4. No notes to be received of any bank which, since the Fourth of July, 1836, has issued "any note or bill of less denomination than five dollars."

[The provisions of the act of June, 1836, referred to in this last restriction, the reader will recollect, has been made the subject of special consideration in the Senate upon the motion of Mr. Webster, directing the Finance Commitee of that body "to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying those provisions of the said act which prohibit the receipt, in payment of debts and dues to the United States, of the bills of all banks which issue bills of less denomination than five dollars."]—*National Intelligencer*.

HINTS FOR A SOUTHERN BANK OF AMERICA.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer suggests the incorporation of a common bank, with a capital of forty millions, by the Southern States. The following are the outlines of this project:

"To free the south from Abolition influence, and the oppressions of Northern commerce, let the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, pass a joint charter for a Southern Bank of America. The capital to be about forty millions, and divided in something like the following proportions:—Virginia six millions, North Carolina two, South Carolina seven, Georgia five, Alabama five, Louisiana ten and Mississippi five. Each of these States to have one or two branches, but the mother or principal Board to be at Charleston, South Carolina, as the most central point; and each State to have a Representative in that Board. Each State to hold three-fourths of the amount of capital held in and assigned to it; and appoint a proper proportion of the Directors. Let the States issue script bearing six per cent. interest for one-fourth the amount of capital assigned them—send, and sell that in Europe or elsewhere for specie. This would produce ten millions. Require individual subscribers to pay specie or good current bank notes, which would produce ten millions more, and would be mainly bank notes, making twenty millions to commence with. The States would owe to the Bank twenty millions more, for which they should issue script—file the same with the branches respectively in the States issuing it, subject to a sale at any time to raise specie to prevent a suspension of specie payments, but not to carry interest until actually sold. Neither the whole corporation nor any other branch, to discount more than twice the amount of its capital stock, nor to circulate any note of less than ten dollars. Full reports to be published every quarter of the year of the business of each branch, and annual reports to be laid before the Legislatures within which the branches shall be respectively located, with full right of search and examination by the Legislatures."

LATEST FROM BARBADOES.

We have received the "New Times," from Bridgetown, of May 1st and 4th. The decision of the Legislature to dispense with the apprenticeship, and allow the slave population (80,000) to pass to a state of absolute and entire freedom on the first of August next, is confirmed. In an address by "A Public Officer," it is stated that at Antigua abolition answered the just expectations of the country, and went beyond the anticipations of its best friends. It had so far proved itself good by the close of 1835, as to induce the President of the Island (a gentleman of very liberal principles in general) to confess, that he had never been a convert to it till then. It is no less to be remembered that there were only *twenty* policemen to control 20,000 of the peasantry. The address goes on to state: "The hope of reward sweetens labor," says the old proverb, and so it was with the workers. A gang of *one hundred* was employed on a Saturday to hoe a *six acre piece of stiff soil*. They completed it by *sunset*, and received *two shillings* [illegible] £60 in the time of slavery. When I visited the Island last November, I found a greater quantity of cane land in cultivation than I had known for twenty years previously." In anticipation of the 1st August, land is rising in value, and the fact that the future laborers will also be consumers, and thus increase the trade of the Island, and that emancipation will be beneficial to all classes, causes general joy to prevail.—*N. Y. Star.*

How to Increase the Value of Bank Bills.—This very desirable secret—to one who has neither honesty nor dread of the state prison—was yesterday explained at the Police Office to the perfect satisfaction of all present, except one individual, who thought that he paid more for it than it was worth. The person referred to is Mr. M. Benedict, who keeps a store for the sale of watches and jewelry in the Bowery. On Monday afternoon a respectable looking young man entered his store and purchased a gold guard chain, the price of which was $20, and in payment tendered a $50 bill on the Morris Canal Bank. Mr. Benedict took the bill and gave the stranger the watch guard and $30 in cash. Sometime after the man went away, Mr. Benedict had occasion to again take the bill in his hand, and discovered that his customer had metamorphosed it from a $1 bill into a $50, by cutting out the number one at each end of the note, and pasting the number 50 in place of it; which last number was probably cut out of some 50 cent shin plaster. By this simple process, and inserting the letter S at the end of the word dollar, the $1 bill was so capitally altered into a $50 bill, that after Mr. Benedict had himself discovered it, he showed the bill to several good judges about town, who pronounced it genuine, and among the rest, he showed it to a bill broker, who offered at all hazards to give Mr. Benedict $45 for it, so certain was he that it was genuine. The broker was, however, not a little astonished when Mr. Benedict pointed out the slight alteration which made so great a difference in it. The ingenious rascal who did it has not yet been discovered.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Suicide.—A German named Frederick Smith, alias Jacob Smith, aged about 35, late a resident of Philadelphia, having robbed his employer, Mr. Wolff, in that city, of four watches, $75 in money, and a pair of pistols, together of the value of $380, fled and came on hither, last week, with the spoils of his crime. Here he contrived to rob his German landlord in Washington street, of another pair of pistols and an overcoat, which he obtained by having in his possession keys to unlock every door in the house. He then went to the Wallabout, and engaged himself to a farmer, where he remained until Saturday last, when he was discovered and arrested by Mr. Wolff, who came on hither in pursuit—was taken to the police, and committed to cell No. 46, of the house of detention. There he remained until yesterday noon, when he was taken to the police and examined, and remanded to prison to await his removal to Philadelphia, for trial, on a requisition from the Governor. Yesterday about 3 o'clock, when the under keeper went to his cell to take his dinner, he found the prisoner hanging by his handkerchief, to one of the small water pipes, that pass obliquely downward from the cell above, through his apartment and entirely dead; with one foot on and the other hanging off the iron conduit pipe, passing near his bunk. He was cut down, and an inquest held on the body, and a verdict rendered of suicide, by hanging himself.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Life on Wheels.—The Messrs. Lyons, coachmakers, of this city, are building a small moveable village for the Utica and Syracuse rail road. This company have now on their road two steam engines, which drive the piles upon which the road is built, and saw them off at a proper level; the rails are then laid, and the road completed as they go along. The "village," consisting of a number of neat looking cottages, is to be placed on the road in rear of the pile drivers, for dwelling houses for the mechanics and laborers on the road. Improvements will never stop; and we shall yet see the time when one may take a tea-kettle in his hand, put a few chips in his pocket, get astride of a broomstick, and go where he pleases.—*Utica Democrat.*

The River of Intemperance.—An English paper calculates that the quantity of liquor, alias poison, drunk in England and Ireland every year, would be sufficient to form a river 60 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and 8 miles long. A more frightful calculation would be one showing the miseries that are occasioned by intemperance; the number of men whom the waves of this modern Styx bear into prisons, madhouses and the grave—of children who perish of hunger while their parents wallow in drunkenness, and of wives who pass their nights in anguish, lamenting the intemperance of their husbands.

MURDER.

On Friday morning about two o'clock, the neighborhood near the corner of Third and Shippen streets was alarmed by the cries of murder. A black man was discovered robbing a house, and Mr. Bates, the captain of the watch ran to apprehend the plunderer, but was attacked by him with a heavy club, and his brains beaten out. A short time after a black man with a bloody club in his hand was taken up by the watch, and carried before Mr. Palmer, one of the Southwark magistrates, and we understand by him committed.

The man who committed this heinous offence is deranged, and we are informed, recently escaped from a lunatic asylum.

The Painesville Telegraph states, that the Methodist Church in Kirkland, Ohio, was consumed by fire on the night of the 22d ult. The building was near the Mormon Temple, which was probably the object intended by the incendiaries for destruction. The remains of fire brands were found the next morning in this edifice. To insure the completion of their wicked design, the villains cut the rope of a well in the vicinity, and disabled the pump of another. The preservation of the adjoining buildings is attributed to a heavy fall of rain.

From a notice on the Exchange Books, it appears that a communication has been received in Baltimore from the Banks in this city, requesting the views of the institutions of the former place, in reference to a resumption of specie payments. A convention has been advised to meet in Philadelphia, about the first of July, in order to determine the day.

A party of black men employed by the police to take up dogs, were on Tuesday last assaulted near St. Mary street, by a gang of blacks, but were repulsed. The attack was renewed in the vicinity of Hurst and South streets, when one of the men was stabbed in the abdomen. He was directly taken to the Hospital—his life is considered to be in jeopardy.

A meeting of the county board was held on Thursday morning, at which a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of erecting new buildings for the use of the county, made a report, which was accompanied with a resolution, to authorise a loan of $500,000, to be appropriated to the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the courts of justice, and the county officers.

We have conversed with some gentlemen acquainted with the principles on which Mr. Bronson conducts his system of elocution, and they speak with much confidence of its success. This gentleman in conjunction with Mr. White has been giving a series of readings and recitations.

A great excitement has been produced on the frontier by the French Creek outrage, in consequence of which, none of the American steamboats dare venture into the Canada ports.

Advices from all parts of the union represent the crops of wheat as likely to be abundant. The bountiful provision of a benevolent Providence should awaken feelings of lively gratitude.

The railroad from Amsterdam to Utrecht is to be carried on at the expense of the King of Holland and will probably cost seven millions of dollars.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A lady was killed near Harper's Ferry, (Va.) a few days ago, under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing character. She had never seen a railroad train propelled by a locomotive, and came some distance in company with her husband, to gratify such a laudable curiosity. Having crossed one of the bridges for the purpose of a near inspection, she took up a position on one of the tracks, which did not appear to be near the train that was approaching.—By some unaccountable fatality, says the Charleston Free Press, "one of the switches was changed in some way, and a part of the train became disengaged and run upon the track upon which the deceased was standing. She was crushed between the ears, and died instantly. The event caused great horror to the spectators, and has awakened a general sympathy."

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

A large Dog came trotting up Seventh street Market House, on Monday morning with a Pocket Book in his mouth, containing a sum of money (not to be sneezed at these times.) When opposite Farmers' Stall, No. 56, he leisurely walked up and deposited the book and money, and took in exchange a good leg of mutton, not waiting for the change, making his exit in double quick time. If he bought it on his own responsibility, good; if not, his master can have the change, by calling at 329 Market street.

'GETTING THE WRONG PIG BY THE EAR'.—At a village in the Commune of La Ferte Fresnel in France, a scene has lately been witnessed which has filled all minds with consternation. A farmer seated at the table of a wine house with several other persons, agreed to sell a fat pig to a neighbouring proprietor, and to deliver the animal upon the following Wednesday. The bargain was sealed by a few glasses of cider, according to ancient usage, after which the seller and buyer rose from the table. Upon leaving the cabaret the purchaser recollected that he had a pressing engagement for the Wednesday, and stated to the seller that it would be an accommodation to him to receive the amount one day before that already fixed. To this no objection was made, and in fact the pig was delivered to the buyer upon the Tuesday evening. Having thus disposed of the animal, the seller was returning home, when, near his own door, he was accosted by a man leading a bear, who begged a night's lodging for himself and charge. The farmer under other circumstances, would not have felt an inclination to entertain such guests, but as night was falling, and the wind chilling and frosty, and recollecting, too, that the pig sty was vacant, his good feeling prevailed, and he determined to give shelter for the night to the bear-leader and his savage companion. When they arrived at the farm the bear was installed in the pig's place, and his master, having fed and made him up for the night, retired to the farmer's cottage, where he was invited to sit near the fire, admitted to the table, and provided with a bed. The night passed on, but it would appear that two of the persons who had been drinking at the same table with the farmers when the terms of the bargain were agreed upon, and who were under the impression that the pig was to be sent on Wednesday, had determined to steal the animal before it was to be removed. Accordingly they repaired to the farm at night, and one of them crept into the stye, whilst the other remained on the outside of the hedge. What passed between the ill fated intruder and the ferocious animal was known only by the pools of blood, broken bones, and fragments of flesh which were found strewed upon the floor the following morning. The other robber, feeling uneasy at not receiving the agreed signal from his accomplice, ventured to approach the house, and finding all still, crept nearer the den. He called to his comrade, but all was silent. He then determined to penetrate into the stye, but had advanced but half his body when the ferocious beast, whose thirst for blood had become excited, threw himself upon him with great fury. The unfortunate man was overwhelmed, but after a short time succeeded by an extraordinary effort in saving himself from the rage of his enemy. He was so weakened, however, by the loss of blood, from his wounds, that he was unable to fly, and he fell in the garden, where he was found by the people of the farm. He died next day in the greatest torture.—*French paper.*

The first case of seizure by the New York Collector came up before the United States District Court on Tuesday, and woollen cloths to the value of over $20,000, were condemned. It is said to have been the handsomest lot of cloths ever imported.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

Shares			price sold for.	par
291	shares	United States Bank,	121¼a115	100
104	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	50a51	50
1375	do.	Girard Bank,	50¾a53	50
30	do.	Moyamensing Bank,	35	50
13	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	60¼a61¼	50
43	do.	Mechanics Bank,	54¼a55	50
15	do.	Western Bank,	51	
60	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	101	
36	do.	Commercial Bank Natchez,	85	
542	do.	Kentucky Bank,	81a[illegible]	
172	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	90a93	
20	do.	Planters Bank, Miss.	98	100
10	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	81¼a82	
525	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	80¼a83	
10	do.	Mer.& Man. Bank Pittsb'rg,	50a50½	
43	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R.R.	47¼a48	50
63	do.	Camden & Amboy R.R.	120¼a121¼	100
40	do.	Grand Gulf Bank,	98	100
50	do.	Beaver Meadow R.R.	50¼	50
620	do.	N. Orleans Gas Co.	18a20¼	
50	do.	Philadelphia Loan,	21	25
100	do.	New Castle, R.R.	24	25
50	do.	Norristown R.R.	26a27	50
37	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	162a163	50
300	do.	Stonington R.R.	50	
24	do.	Mech. & Trades In. Co.	18½	

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 1.		*June 5.*	
N. B. Knapp,	15 00	Thos. P. Clapp,	7 00
Wm. Maher, nett,	1 80	Wm. Huston, Esq.	5 00
Wm. Minich, Esq.	2 00	L. Tremper, Esq.	5 00
J. Bassett, Esq.	5 00	Chas. F. Beckel,	20 00
Russell Fitch, jr. esq.	2 00	W. H. Brown, Esq.	2 00
Hiram Rountree, esq.	4 00	Jas. McLallen, Esq.	1 00
W. W. Anderson, esq.	2 00	*June 6.*	
June 2.		R. Jos. Garwood,	20 00
Wm. M. Baker, Esq.	2 00	S. M. Robinson, Esq.	3 00
Thos Whitney, Esq.	5 00	James Moore, Esq.	2 00
T. B. Caleano, Esq.	2 00	Almiron Pratt,	2 00
J. B. Kinkead, Esq.	2 00	Susan Thurston,	3 00
June 4.		Louisa M. Audenried	5 00
Thos. Selger,	2 00	James F. Linn,	10 00
J. Chapin, Jr.	3 00	*June 7.*	
H. Randall, Esq.	2 00	T. P. Williamson, nett,	1 50
H. F. W. Schultze, esq.	1 00	Will Jenkins, Esq.	5 00
G. L. Shearer, Esq.	2 00	W. J. Comb, esq. nett,	4 50
Danl. L. Gable, Esq.	4 00	Locius Miller,	2 00
E. Dodge, Esq.	2 00	John Case, Esq.	3 00

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

From Pulaski, Tenn. May 25; Emmittsburg, Md. June 2; Harrisburg, Pa. June 2.

ALMANAC.

JUNE. 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Saturday,	4 37	7 24	3 8	
10 Sunday,	4 36	7 24	4 0	
11 Monday,	4 36	7 24	5 8	D. H. M.
12 Tuesday,	4 36	7 24	6 5	
13 Wednesday,	4 36	7 24	6 57	Full 7 11 45
14 Thursday,	4 35	7 25	7 48	Last 14 8 29
15 Friday,	4 35	7 25	8 36	New 21 9 [illegible]
16 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	9 23	First 29 8 11

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives at 5 A. M.	Eastern closes at 5 P. M.
Southern, 3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at 1 A. M.
Western, 9 & 7 P. M.	Western at 1 P. M. & 5 A. M.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 29th ult. by the Rev. William Barnes, Captain ELISHA E. HUDSON, of May's Landing, N. J. to Miss ELLEN CAMP, of this city.

On Monday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ducachet, the Hon. J. R. BURDEN, to ANNE, daughter of J. B. Smith, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. at Porto Bello, St. Mary's county, Md. by the Rev. Mr. Claxton, the Rev. R. H. B. MITCHELL, to Miss SUSAN BINNEY, daughter of the late Archibald Binney.

In Dorchester, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. JOSEPH C. ROBINSON, to Miss MADELINE R. CRANE.

It has been said that birds of a feather
Are never slow to flock together—
But here are those of different name
Who choose to make their nest the same.
A Robin's son to wed a Crane!
It must be that the bird's insane.

On the 4th inst. by John Swift, Mayor, Mr. JOS. B. CHAMPION of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH B. daughter of Benjamin Wilkins, Esq. of Burlington co. N. J.

On Thursday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brainard, Mr. WILLIAM RUBINCAM, to Miss SCARBOROUGH, both of Bucks co.

On Thursday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Peter M'Enally, Mr. G. W. BOWMAN, editor of the Bedford Gazette, to Miss EVE ANN, daughter of Maj. Henry Leader, of Bedford township.

In Reading, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. William Pauli, Mr. WILLIAM BRUMBACH, to Miss SARAH SPATZ, of Exeter.

In Reading, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Jacob Miller, Mr. CHARLES RUNNION, to Miss SUSANNAH HOFFMEISTER, both of Reading.

On the 29th ult. by the same, Mr. FREDERICK LAUER, of Reading, to Miss MARY A GULDIN, of Oley.

At Kingston, Mass. 22d ult. Mr. ELISHA CUSHMAN, Jr. one of the proprietors of the Hartford Courant, to Miss CHARLOTTE E. CUSHMAN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cushman.

On the 29th of May, by the Rev. Joseph Lybrandt, Mr. JOSEPH M. DEVEAUX, of Syracuse, to Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Smith, Mr. JOHN R. McMASTER, formerly of Fayette county, to Miss CAROLINE M. daughter of the late John Slack, of this city.

On the 7th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. GEORGE W. DAWLEY, of Norfolk, Va. to Miss HELEN C. LUCAS, of Southwark.

On the 31st ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. NATHAN LINDSAY, to Miss MARTHA TOLBERT.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, Dr. CHRISTOPHER GRANT PERRY, of Newport, R. I. to Miss FANNY SERGEANT, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Sergeant, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hardenburg, Mr. GEORGE SCHRYER, Esq. of the District of Spring Garden, to Miss MARTHA G. ELLIS, daughter of the late Micajah Ellis, Esq. of Burlington, N. Jersey.

On the 13th ult. by Alderman John Thompson, SOLOMON ELKIN, to MATILDA, youngest daughter of Conkle Henry, Esq. of Frankfort, Germany.

On the 4th inst. by the Hon. John Swift, Mayor, Capt. THOMAS J. BIRD, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Amos W. Batcher, Esq. all of this city.

On the evening of the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Larcom, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MENDENHALL, to Miss SARAH MATILDA MILNOR, all of this city.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, Mr. ALEXANDER J. ANDREWS, to Miss AMELIA D. VAN AMRINGE, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Brainard, Mr. WILLIAM ROE, to Miss RACHEL M. SICKLER, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JAMES SENSENDERFER to Miss MARY WEAVER, both of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

At Bristol, on Wednesday last, JONATHAN ADAMS, aged 35.

On Monday evening, 4th inst. Mr. JNO. O'NEILL, in the 67th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, 3d inst. AMELIA, daughter of Richard and Ann Smethurst, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Of Scarlet fever, FRANKLIN M. son of T. J. Beckel, in the 3d year of his age.

On the 1st inst. in the 20th year of his age, CHAS. WASHINGTON PATTON, son of Robert Patton.

On the 2d inst. CHARLES G. HART, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 31st ult. HENRY McGINNES, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 1st inst. JAMES CAREY, of Ireland, aged about 22 years.

On the 31st ult. in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. SUSANNAH LATIMER, relict of Thomas Latimer, Esq.

In N. York, 29th ult. of apoplexy, Major JACOB REED, of the revolutionary army, and aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington.

On Sunday evening, the 3d inst. after a long and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE WHITAKER, in the 45th year of his age.

On First-day afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, of convulsions, JONATHAN COFFEE, Jr. aged 26 years.

On Friday, the 1st inst. MARY ANN, wife of Mr. Geo. B. Claxton.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst. ALICE BUNTING, in the 67th year of her age.

On Third-day afternoon, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, ENOCH P. WALKER, in the 32d year of his age.

On Sunday, 3d inst. of consumption at the residence of his father, at Almonesson, near Woodbury, N. J. WILLIAM W. LAMB, aged 22 years, recently of this city.

On Tuesday, 15th inst. after a lingering sickness, Mr. GEORGE GODSHALL, late of Carlisle, Pa.

On Sunday, 3d instant, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from injuries received by her clothes taking fire while lighting a pipe, Mrs. MARY FITCH, late of the Northern Liberties, in the 54th year of her age. It may be a satisfaction to her relatives and friends, to know that medical aid was immediately called in, and every possible attention paid her. A. T.

The recent demise of Mrs. Lask, wife of Mr. Adam Lask, of Augusta county, caused by the thrilling accident on the Red Road, at Charleston, Virginia, has been learnt here, with profound grief, by the many friends of that lovely woman. A visit which she made to this city, a few years since, left the highest impression of her character and virtues, and none who were so happy as to make her acquaintance at that time, will forget the fascination of her gentle nature, and the many estimable qualities by which she was endeared to them.

Oh sacred source of consolation to the survivors and to the dead! That crushed, bleeding and lifeless form, so late the residence of life and hope, was also the temple of every feminine grace and virtue, the abode of angelic truth and piety.

Removal.

CALEB H. CANBY, PLUMBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop from Back street, to No. 115 Arch st. between 3d and 4th, opposite Friends' Meeting House. [illegible]

Valuable Estate of 2,000

Acres of Land, House, Grist and Saw Mill, for sale.

This Estate is situated in Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, State of Pennsylvania, about seventeen miles northerly from Muncy, fifteen miles from the Cattawissa and Williamsport Rail road, sixteen miles from Williamsport, the county town, and four miles southwest of the Mount Lewis Glass Works. A portion of the land is cleared, the remainder is woodland, and well timbered, with curled and speckled maple, cherry, white and red oak, white pine, hemlock, chesnut, beech, birch, sugar maple, poplar, and other valuable timber, amounting to upwards of [illegible] saw logs. The soil is of an excellent quality for grazing and raising crops, &c.

The climate is celebrated for health. The house is of stone, and two stories high. It was built last summer. The saw mill is also nearly new. The grist mill is built of stone and wood, and has one run of the best burr, and one of country stone, and two bolts. Both mills are supplied by a never failing stream from Hunter's Lake, which covers upwards of one hundred acres, pouring over a perpendicular rock of more than twenty-eight feet high. The estate will be divided into suitable lots and farms if required, adapted to the wishes of purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to George Ellison, Esq. who lives near the land, and who will show it, or to the subscriber, Surveyor's office, Washington city, who will exhibit a plan of the same.

Terms—$2 500 cash, the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday, the 19th of July next, it will on that day be sold at public sale in the city of Philadelphia, by C. J. Wolbert, Esq. at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Philadelphia Auction Mart.

jn 9—6t WM. P. ELLIOT

TO PRINTERS.

A Double Cylinder Napier Press, nearly new, of the first quality, warranted sound, and will print 20 sheets per hour.

One Smith's Iron Press, of the largest Double Medium size.

One Ramage Screw Press, Super Royal size, with iron bed and platin.

1 font of English type,		150 lbs.	Suitable for country newspapers.
1 do.	Small Pica,	130	
1 do.	Bourgeois,	322	
1 do.	Minion,	953	
1 do.	do.	790	
1 do.	Nonpareil,	300	
1 do.	Pearl,	180	

FOR SALE at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, cheap. Letters from a distance must be post paid. jn 9—tf

HOUSE TO RENT.

A THREE story brick House, (but a few years old) No. 444 South Fourth street, below Carpenter street, a pleasant part of the city for a private residence. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. jn 9—tf

Patent Fly-Net,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG AND SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them for sale at his Coach Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in Philadelphia.

The above improved Patent Fly Net, is manufactured of various Colors, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness; and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to

HENRY KORN, No. 22 North Third Street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above Patent Right. jn 9—6t

Jewelry.

BAKER, SHRIVER & SWEENY, Wholesale Manufacturers of FINE AND CHEAP JEWELLRY, No. 118 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance first door in Carpenter's Court, Phila.

☞ Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves. jn 9—6m

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

LADIES' Fine Leghorn Hats, Sixteen Corsets, Mrs. Castelo's make—selling off the large stock of French and other Fancy Goods, at the Western Dry Goods Store, No. 264 Market street, below Eighth.

340 Ladies Superfine Leghorn Hats, at $3,00
4 cases Boys' and Men's sup ditto, 75
3 " Ladies' Coloured Bonnets.
2 " Misses' "
100 dozen Superior Corsets, made by Mrs. Castelo, of New York.
35 pieces all kind of plain and figured Silk.
50 " Rep, figured and plain Bonnet Satins.
50 " Rich " Challys and Mousselin de laine.
15 dozen Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkfs.
300 boxes Satin Gauze and Mantua Ribbons of all kinds.
25 " of French embroidered chimezets and fashionable collars at half price.
1 cases of the handsomest small figured Lawns in the city.
20 pieces rich figured Linen Cambric Lawns, for Ladies' Dresses.
400 4 8 4 Brochille Shawls.
1 case Rich Chenille Shawls.
Merino Shawls of all kinds.
Silk Stockings, Gloves, and a large assortment of other Goods, which will be sold cheaper than at any other Store in the city.
Also, 400 pieces small figured chintz at 6¼ cents.
jn 9—3t*

Caution to Landlords.

PERSONS having houses to let, are hereby cautioned against a Swindler, calling himself WILLIAM GILBERT, Carpenter, who absconded from his late residence near the Frome street Rail Road, last week. As it is part of Gilbert's plan of making a subsistence to obtain possession of dwellings, underletting the rooms to numerous families, and swindling the owner out of the rent, the advertiser considers it due to the public to give this caution. jn 9—4t

Wanted,

A lad of respectable connections and steady habits, to learn the business of Engraving on Wood, after the improved English Method of teaching the Art. None need apply who are not acquainted with the principles of Drawing. To such a one every attention will be paid towards his improvement in this branch of Engraving. Address W. J. G. office of the S. E. Post, which will be attended to. jn 9—tf

Summer Complaint,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, are effectually cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Having made use of your Carminative Balsam in my family, and finding it to be admirably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing those who are afflicted with any of these complaints will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.

JONATHAN GOING, D. D. *President of Granville College, Ohio.*

New York, May 20, 1837.

Baltimore, March 27th, 1833.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family, it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again, which I think a pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the *Summer Complaint* of children it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims, as it were, from the grave. "It saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours—I may say in a few minutes. In fine, it is a *valuable medicine*, and no family should be without it. Respectfully,

M. L. KNAPP, M. D.

Late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

Prepared and sold by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut. may 5—3m if

TURTLE CREEK MILLS & FARM FOR SALE,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THIS property, at the junction of the Creek with the Susquehanna River, in Union co. Pa. containing 300 acres, with grist mill, saw mill, clover mill, and three dwelling houses and other improvements, is offered for $9000, in easy payments.

Applications to the Subscriber, at Northumberland (Pa.) Post Office, (post paid) will receive attention.

ap 21—3m* E. P. SHANNON.

Littell's Spirit of the Magazines

AND ANNUALS.

CONSISTING of the best parts of Blackwood's, Metropolitan, New Monthly, United Service, Monthly, Dublin University, Johnstone's, Tait's and other Magazines and all the Annuals. It is the lighter part of the Museum of Foreign Literature.

Contents of the number for MAY.—The Broken Sixpence; Decayed Gentlewoman; Ghost and Bone Setter; Innkeeper of Andermatt; Darby Sykes, A Family Story; Prisoners of the Seventeenth Century; Life of William Lily, the Astrologer; Oliver Twist; Religious Memoirs; General Washington.

Published once a month for the Proprietor, by

E. LITTELL & Co. No. 2½ Chesnut Street.

Price—Three dollars a year in advance. Five dollars if sent free of postage, will pay for two copies. may 19—tf

Black Horse Hotel,

And Livery & Exchange Stables

SITUATED between Market and Chesnut and Front and Second streets, in Black Horse Alley.

Horses and Carriages of every description to hire, and taken on Livery. Z. B. J. GRISWOLD.

N. B.—Expresses run to any part of the United States—apply as above. ap 21—6m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Becher, widow, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims, or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same without delay to

GEORGE BECHER, Administrator.

may 5—6t* Germantown, Pa.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Maria Stevens, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims, or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same to him without delay.

HENRY HINKLE,

my 26 6t* Fagan street, District of Spring Garden.

Summer Boarding.

MRS SARAH THOMAS, late of Philadelphia, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has removed to the spacious and pleasant house in MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. late the residence of Dr. Budd, where she can comfortably accommodate a few select individuals and families with boarding and entertainment, either permanently or transiently, on moderate terms. No exertions will be spared to render her house agreeable. ap 28—8t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and entrance in Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farms, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.
A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.
COAL of the first quality, FOR SALE. my 26—3t*

NOW OPEN

AT MASONIC HALL, CHESNUT STREET,

An Exhibition of

Original Paintings,

By the celebrated Dubufe, of Paris, the Painter of Adam and Eve.

DON JUAN & HAIDEE surprised by Lambro. This is a magnificent painting of large dimensions, representing a thrilling scene from the poem of Lord Byron, as described in the 4th Canto, 37th and following stanzas. It may truly be called a chef d'œuvre.

SAINT JOHN IN THE DESERT.—Represents St. John in his youth, a most perfect form, "with a girdle of skin about his loins," quenching his thirst at a pure stream gushing from a rock.

THE PRINCESS OF CAPUA.—A beautiful portrait of a lady absorbed in the contemplation of a Miniature.—The exquisite finish, splendid drapery of the white satin robe, and limbs starting from the canvass, render it a perfect study.

In addition to the above, is a grand Historical Painting, of very large size, by Girard, in which a number of figures, strongly characteristic of the event, are represented.

The REVOLT in PARIS in 1358.

MARCEL—Prevot of Paris, saves from the fury of the revolted Parisians, the Dauphin CHARLES, Duke of Normandy and Regent of France, during the captivity of King John, his Father.

The Exhibition will be open from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. Admission 25 cents. Season Ticket One Dollar. may 2—tf

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at the Office of the

Saturday Evening Post & Casket,

No. 36 Carter's Alley.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The JUNE Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

Edmund Kean, as Shylock—Mausoleum at Lucnow—Music: "The Land of Dreams."

CONTENTS.

Edmund Kean, plate; The Man who [illegible] Are Stale Bread; Blockade of the Island of [illegible]; Spirit of Christianity; An Instance of true [illegible]; Anecdotes of Animal Instinct; The [illegible]; Maternal Effort; The Furlough; Card Playing; [illegible] Divining Rod; The Shell; How to [illegible] a Young Wife of an Old Man; The Vision of Columbus; The musical and unmusical Ear; Anecdote of Gen. Washington.

POETRY.

Grief; The Soul's Soliloquy with Itself; Lines; Thoughts on the Universe; Rejected; Brevity of Life; Mausoleum of Asoph ud Dowlah, descriptive of engr.; The Land of Dreams, set to Music; The Three Pauses; Signs of the Seasons; Lines; Spring.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to which a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,

may 26 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Profitable Investment.

AN association is now being formed in the city of Philadelphia, and the surrounding counties, with a capital of $100,000, for the Cultivation of the Mulberry, manufacture of Silk, &c. with a Charter from the Commonwealth.

The lands for this object were selected and purchased at cheap rates, about two years ago, near the mouth and falls of Beaver River, Beaver Co. Pa. where they have already risen and are sure to rise several hundred per cent. in consequence of the Canals, Rail Roads, &c. passing through them, and the water power, and coal banks found upon them. This, with the profits on Morus Multicaulis, and the premium which the State is to pay on cocoons and reeled Silk, will place the stock far above any that can be named in our country.

A few Shares of the Stock are yet for sale at their par value, and may be had on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley, Phila.

N. B. The postage on all letters from a distance respecting the business, must be paid. my 26—tf

NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG,

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE U. S.

Price only three dollars, in advance—each number contains a spirited Wood Cut.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG being located in the centre of COMMERCE, POLITICS and LITERATURE, has already commanded the most extensive patronage. The demand for it continues beyond precedent. The reasons are obvious. It contains an amount of the most valuable original reading matter, in POLITICS, COMMERCE, FINANCES, LITERATURE, SCIENCE and the FINE ARTS, equal to two [illegible] volumes of the novel size in each weekly number; or, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR VOLUMES annually—more than THIRTY ONE THOUSAND PAGES for three dollars!

Every week there is a complete table of PRICES, and every other week a BANK NOTE TABLE corrected up to the date of the Weekly Whig.

The immense advancement of all the auxiliaries to human improvement, by the era which has lately dawned upon the world, and which points to a brighter morning for mankind, has placed it in the power of the publishers to furnish such a paper as has never before been published in this country. Arrangements are in progress by which an EIGHT CYLINDER POWER PRESS, after the model of that used by the London Times, will be speedily procured and put in operation. By it, eight thousand copies in one hour can be printed, which will enable the publisher of the Weekly Whig to issue an edition of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND COPIES in four hours, and thus provide all their subscribers with the LATEST NEWS at the earliest hours.

All letters must be addressed to the Publishers, post paid.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. Two copies will be sent to the same direction for $5, or, for this amount, one subscriber will be furnished with one copy for two years.

JAMES G. WILSON & Co.

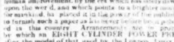
No. 127 Nassau Street, New York.

Orders for the New York Daily Whig, and New York Weekly Whig, received by

ORRIN ROGERS, Agent,

my 26—3t* No. 67 S. Second Street, Phila.

Philadelphia, Germantown, Manayunk, & Norristown Rail-Road,



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NORRISTOWN.

From Philadelphia.		FARE	From Norristown.	
At 5½ o'clock,	A. M.	50 Cts.	At 8 o'clock,	A. M.
10 "	A. M.		1 "	P. M.
3 "	P. M.		5½ "	P. M.
9 "	P. M.		6 "	P. M.

MANAYUNK.

From Philadelphia.		FARE	From Manayunk.	
At 7 o'clock,	A. M.	20 Cents.	At 8 o'clock,	A. M.
9 "	A. M.		10 "	A. M.
12 "	M.		1 "	P. M.
2 "	P. M.		3 "	P. M.
5 "	P. M.		6 "	P. M.

GERMANTOWN.

From Philadelphia.		FARE	From Germantown.	
At 7 o'clock,	A. M.	20 Cents.	At 8 o'clock,	A. M.
10 "	A. M.		11 "	A. M.
2 "	P. M.		3 "	P. M.
4 "	P. M.		5 "	P. M.
6 "	P. M.		7 "	P. M.

The Fare from Philadelphia to Spring Mill and Conshohocken is 35 cts.

" " Norristown do. do. 15
" " do. to Manayunk 31
" " Manayunk to Spring Mill and Conshohocken 15

☞ An Omnibus will leave the Exchange for the Depot, every half hour during the day, commencing at 20 minutes before 6 o'clock, A. M.

All passengers are requested to purchase tickets at the Depot, before taking their seats in the cars.

By order of the Managers.

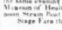
ap 14—tf JOSEPH S. KITE, Superintendent.

Sea Bathing.

LONG BEACH MANSION OF HEALTH. The large and convenient Boarding House, opposite the Mannahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth, N. J. will be opened on the 1st of July, for the reception of visitors. The advantages for Bathing, Shooting, Sailing, Fishing, &c. are equal to those of any other situation on the coast. The Subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the BAR with choice wines, and other liquors of a superior quality. In short, no expense or exertion will be spared on his part, to render general satisfaction to visitors. Price of board per day, $1 00.

SAMUEL L. JENNINGS.

N. B. The house will be open through the year.



A regular Stage will commence running from the time the house is opened until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every day, after the arrival of the 6 o'clock boat from Philadelphia—passing through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Mannahawkin; arrive the same evening on the Sea Shore—and also, leaves the Mansion of Health Ferry every day to meet the afternoon Steam Boat for Philadelphia.

Stage Fare through, $2 62.

JOSEPH WHITE, & Co.
JOSEPH NIXON. Prop'rs.

jn 9—8t*

Important to Females.

DR. WM EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine, which will so invigorate their mind and strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are of a delicate state, are often troubled with sickness, with or without heart burn, head-ache, tooth ache, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evans' Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. Remembering always to keep the bowels open with Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, a few doors above Market. feb 16—tf

Jayne's Expectorant

Never fails to cure Asthma or relieve a Cough.

THE Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, well known in this city as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in letters to the proprietor, says that he has had repeated spells of spitting of blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest, for more than sixteen years—and had suffered dreadfully with Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, night sweats, and a hard, dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five years he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties, and for the last five months immediately previous to his using Jayne's Expectorant, he had been entirely confined to his room, without the most distant prospect of ever leaving it but for the grave. His friends had long been looking for the termination of his severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after one or two o'clock in the morning, on account of his cough, which harrassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he usually became more easy, but still suffered by more or less cough throughout the day. The best medical advise the city could afford had at different times been at his command, and every expedient his numerous friends could devise for the mitigation of his sufferings had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him temporary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant and presented him with a bottle, from which he found so much benefit, that, on continuing its use, he was soon enabled to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says—*Dr. D. Jayne*—In communicating with you in relation to the effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following are the results of my observations, viz.—1st. An easy expectoration—2d. An alleviation of Asthmatical oppression—and 3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of the Cough. If the above observations will be useful to any of your patients, you are welcome to them.

Respectfully yours, &c. J. RUSLING.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1838.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Jayne's Drug Store, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.—Price $1. [illegible]

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Seed Store, No. 21 Arcade, West Avenue, a general assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the best quality, warranted fresh and genuine. Fruit and ornamental trees, and Shrubbery, and Green House Plants.

White Italian and Chinese Mulberry Seeds, the genuine French Sugar Beets Seed, Italian Spring Wheat—The "Dutton" Corn, and a large variety of Bulbous Roots, of the most approved kinds. HENRY A. DREER, ap 14—tf No. 21 Arcade, Philada.

THE OLIO

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE DRUNKARD'S TREE.

The
Tree
of
DRUNKENNESS.
Extends Roman, drowns
Memory, distempers the Body,
Defaces Beauty, diminishes Strength,
Corrupts the Blood, inflames the Liver,
Weakens the Brain, turns Men into walking
Hospitals, causes internal, external, & incurable
Wounds; is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil
To the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the
Beggar's companion, a Wife's woe,
And Children's sorrow; under it
Man become a Beast and
Self-murderer, who
Drinks to others'
good health and
robs himself of
his own; nor
is this all
It exposes to the
DISPLEASURE, HERE
INTERNAL & ETERNAL DAMNATION HEREAFTER
Such are
some
of
the evils spring
ing from the Root
OF DRUNKENNESS.

Sleep is death's youngest brother, and so like him, that I never dare trust him, without my prayers.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*

A linen draper, at Portsmouth has advertised for an assistant "whose character will bear investigation."

A Radical journal indulges in the pleasing prospect of a time when every true patriot will possess a plot of ground "where cows may graze, to furnish milk, and butter and eggs.—*Worcestershire Guardsien.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—At a meeting held lately at Hoxton, one of the speakers, in addressing the meeting after the first motion, said "I supposed it was carried *crow*, one."

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a fool's stocking without a leg." A description by another Emerald is better. "What is nothing," he was asked. "Shut your eyes and you'll see it," said Pat.

A POLITE TOWN.—Charles II, on passing through Bedford, is said to have observed that this was the politest town he had ever seen, as one half of the houses appeared to be hanging out the other half *uncovered*. Since the days of Charles, the houses are altered, but the inhabitants still retain their politeness, especially at elections.

INSPECTORS IN A QUANDARY.—Not many months since, a vessel arrived from the East Indies, at a port not a hundred miles from this. In the vessel a question was a passenger—a returning missionary from the East. Among his effects, which came under the inspection of the custom house officers, was a cask containing a liquid. This was carefully tasted, and the contents a smelt of—tasted of—by one of the officers; but he could not determine "what manner o' spirit it was of." It was tasted by a second, and third—a fourth—with no better success. To solve this difficulty, the missionary himself was sent for. "Oh, my dear sirs," said he, "the cask contains the body of an orang outang, preserved in sperits, and consigned to Dr. M——Sixteen *Observer.*

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF FLEA.—The eye of the common house-fly is fixed so as to enable its possessor organs of vision to view accurately the objects around in every direction; it is furnished with 8000 hexagonal faces, all calculated to convey perfect images to the optic nerves—a slightly convex—all as tiny as so many cornea—8000 incidents a passage no longer than the head of a pin!—all hexagonal—all of the best possible form to prevent a waste of space! Why it is so wonderful, that it would stagger belief, if it vouched for by being the result of the microscopic researches of such men as Scuwenhoek, and others equally eminent.

MUSCULAR STRENGTH.—It is asserted by travellers that a Turkish porter will run along, carrying a weight of 600 lbs. Milo, of Crotona, is said to have killed an ox, weighing upwards of 1000 lbs. Haller mentions that he saw an instance of a man whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, 150 lbs, till he was drawn up to the surface, height of 600 feet. Augustus II, king of Poland, could with his fingers roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse shoe asunder.

When the Duke of York (the brother of George III.) was sent to sea, Captain Hoare equipped his young elves in the true Portsmouth fashion: the Captain of the navy then present, attended him in their cabin on board, where they were severally introduced to the young midshipmen. An ensemble is said, being highly characteristic of the true simplicity of seamen, is not unlikely to have occurred. A sailor, after serving with some others on the forecastle, and observing what was going on, whispered his messmate, "The young gentleman ain't over civil, is I thinks; look, if he don't keep his hat on before all the Captains." "Why, you stupid lubber," replied the other, "where should he larn manners, seeing as how he never was at sea before."—*Life of Admiral Earl Howe.*

There has been recently discovered, to the neighborhood of Valenciennes, a subterranean road, beginning at Tarnara, and supposed to run in the direction towards Bavai. It is of the most solid Roman construction; the descent to it is by from 35 to 40 steps, still entire, and the entrance is about five feet wide. A great number of medals of the Emperors in good preservation have been found near the spot.

MORE MODERN DEFINITIONS.

FROM FEMALE CLASSIFICATION DICTIONARY.

Affectionate—Kissing a young lady with your mouth full of tobacco.

Concord—One wife refuses to fire a pistol at you at your special desire.

Dress—The fears of Heaven over the departure of Day.

Duenna—That morbid state of dissatisfaction, which renders one incapable of enjoying the good things in his possession.

Disinterestedness—Accepting a lucrative office at the particular and urgent request of the people.

Drunkard—One who is possessed of an evil spirit who has deserted his own agency.

Fashion—The voluntary slavery which leads us to think, act and dress according to the caprices of fools and the caprice of coxcombs.

Felicity—Condition of the heart, which is always receding as we advance toward it.

Fidelity—The quality of a servant.

Fool—What a fop sees in a looking-glass.

Gentleman—The filling of a coat.

Gratitude—A debt, for which many men sacrifice life, and lose heaven.

Indigent—Wearing a large cloak to cover all deformity.

Kindness—Loaning 1000 dollars at two per cent. a month, and paying the amount in uncurrent money at 50 per cent. discount.

Lady—An appendage to a bonnet.

Maid of Honour—One who insists that his wife shall handle the fire on a cold morning.

Rascality—Being fool enough to get found out in deeds of wickedness.

Shrewdness—Wheedling a living out of others, and living in idleness yourself.

GARLIC.—The last news from Greece bear melancholy details of the political and financial situation of that unfortunate country. Anarchy exists as well in the administration as in the different parties. The government has no foundation; it is sustained by the bayonet of the hands of foreigners. The Russian resident only awaits the young King and his counsellors. Numerous bands overrun the country with impunity, principally upon the Turkish frontier, where they easily find an asylum. In a word, such is the actual state of Greece, that a revolution, or rather a catastrophe, sooner or later, is foreseen by every intelligent mind.

The sons of the poor die rich.—While the sons of the rich die poor.—What an encouragement to toil through life to acquiring wealth to run our children!—Better to go without money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study and then let them take care of themselves.

SUMMER MORNING AND EVENING.

The glowing morning, crown'd with youthful roses,
Bursts on the world in virgin sweetness smiling,
Its fair locks streaming, waking the sleeping flowers,
Shaking their dewy tresses. Nature's choir
Of sonnetic minstrels blend their various powers
In one grand anthem, emulous to salute
Th' approaching king of day, and, vernal Hope
Leaving the bosom, with the sunlight issues,
To mark th' expanding bud, the kindling sky,
And join the general pæan.
While, like a matron, who has since done
With all the cares of wedded life, whose children all
Have sunk before her on the lap of earth—
Upon whose age the mild eagerness of youth
Has left a smile that tells of former joys—
Grey Eve glides on in pensive silence musing,
While the moist diamond on the evening lingers,
So as her form decays, her starry lustre
Shed brightening lustre, till on night's still bosom
Serene she sinks and breathes the peaceful last.
While on the rising bosom sad melodies,
Even as the notes of sorrow die during pleasure,
When angel-music calls the saint to heaven,
Come gently floating: 'tis the requiem
Chaunted by Philomel for day departed. ADO.

The following capital anecdote of the late Charles Matthews, is going the rounds of the newspapers, as from a London periodical. It has doubtless been much improved by the Atlantic voyage, and London transplanting, though it real quids as well when originally appeared:

"A year or two since, in the "Editor's Table" of the Knickerbocker—

TWENTY MINUTES.—"When I was about leaving Liverpool for America," said Matthews to a professional friend, "I asked the Yankee Captain, as we were lying in the stream, what detained us, and we were to set off?' His answer'd "the mail, Sir." I inquired when it was expected? "In about twenty minutes," was the reply. In an hour or two the mail came on board; and as I had remained long after the allotted time, there was another stop. "What's this for mail?" I was waiting for a pilot," quoth the master. "How long before he will be on board?" was my next question. "In about twenty minutes!" "And then we start?" and so it was all the way over. If there was a calm, it never was calculated to last more than twenty minutes; that space of time was likewise the estimated duration of a calm: and one poor fellow, blue and white, with active sea sickness, was told to keep good heart, for it might not last more than twenty minutes! When I arrived at New York, after numerous other detentions, and had just become fairly established at my lodgings, there comes me up a waiter in hot haste, with "Mr. Matthews! Mr. Matthews! you can't stay here no longer, sa!" "What's the matter?" quoth I, in reason? why not?" "Cause as the Sheriff has issued his *writ a rarrar*, and he has got a flag in each of the vindows, and they're gwyin's to sell out, sir!" "When must I go?" "Why, sa, next week! next week gittin' away in about twenty minutes!" "And then," continued Matthews in his fretful querulous manner, "we had to become early risers. I set down America. You'd hardly believe it, yet I had not retired to bed before I was in an old friend, who was very kind to me on my former visit, where is he, Sir. Dead!" said I, to the servant. "He is dead, sir!" "Dead! dead! How long has he been deceased?" "Why! should think about twenty minutes, sir!" was the answer. In short, concluded the inimitable mimic, "there is nothing to be said but be sad, be sad, be not dear, in the United States, in twenty minutes!"

SCENE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

MASTER.—Class at history—attention. Are you ready on the questions? Yeth 'ir' Billy, who was the first hunter? Nimrod, Sir. Cause he collected all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea in the ark, and saved them from being drowned? Exactly but that will do—Duck, I will ask you one question about the battle published at Nantes in early as 1453 or 1464. It is written in German and Latin, and contains the necessary directions for taking either food or physic, according to the state [illegible] contained in the instructions for the rearing of children, and absolutes against recidivism. Can you tell me first they were supposed to be the works of Solomon? Because they were full of proverbs. Yes, Sir, and because they contained a recipe for making old women young again. Yes, Sir, and because they contained a receipt for making old women young again. Yes, Sir, and because they contained a receipt for making old women young again. Yes, Sir, and because they contained a receipt